INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1258 — Washington, D. C. — October 29, 1949

N.C.A. Finances, Budget, Activities Discussed

Members of the Budget Committee and the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors were in session at Association headquarters Thursday and Friday, October 27 and 28, reviewing N.C.A. finances and activities and doing preliminary work in preparation for the 1950 budget.

The Committee on Scientific Research met on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 25 and 26, to review the work of the Laboratories and consider plans for 1950. The various research and service projects under which laboratory activities have been organized, as well as expenditures incurred in 1949 and proposed for 1950, were discussed with the Directors of the Washington and San Francisco Laboratories. The Committee also gave consideration to plans for several publications of interest to canners, including bulletins on nutritive value of canned foods, tinplate specifications, sanitation, and cannery lighting.

In anticipation of the Food and Drug Administration hearing on insecticide residues, scheduled in January, the Research Committee also gave consideration to the information now available or needed on this subject, and discussed with Association Counsel the topics which may emerge at the hearing.

Government Reorganization

A report intended to indicate what Congress should do toward implementing Hoover Commission recommendations for reorganization of the Government is being compiled by the Senate Expenditures Committee.

The report will set forth a condensation of the Hoover Commission recommendations, comments of agency and department heads, and legislative action taken to date.

The committee chairman, Senator McClellan (Ark.), expects that the report may serve to indicate what further legislation should be enacted and to point up areas where extensive studies will be required before legislation can be passed or the Commission's recommendations fully activated.

Wage-Hour Amendments Approved by President; 75-Cent Minimum Wage Will Be Effective January 24, 1950

The Fair Labor Standards Act amendments bill was signed into law by President Truman on October 26. The 75-cent statutory minimum wage and changes in coverage provided for in the bill thus will become effective January 24, 1950.

On signing the wage-hour bill, the President issued a statement, the major portion of which is reproduced on page 326.

Canners' Problems in Use Of Insecticides Stressed

Some of the problems of the canner with respect to insecticides were emphasized by Dr. Charles H. Mahoney, Director of the N.C.A. Raw Products Bureau, in an address given before the Association of Economic Poisons Control Officials at their convention held in Washington early in October.

In his address Dr. Mahoney stated that canners are greatly confused at the present time as to the proper choice of insecticides and fungicides which will control insects and diseases but not contaminate the finished product. He pointed out that the method of manufacture—that is, whether the product is to be packed whole, peeled or pureed—will sometimes determine the residue level which might be hazardous.

He emphasized the need for close cooperation between canners and poison control officials so that accurate information can be obtained by canners as to the average insecticide residue level on crops which are purchased on the open market for processing.

Another problem of special interest to canners, Dr. Mahoney stated, is that encountered in connection with insecticide residues on corn or pea fodder which is to be fed either to dairy cattle or livestock being finished for slaughter. Although the possi-

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On Other Pages

The history and current status of selected legislation of interest to the canning industry is presented in a "Legislative Summary—First Session, 81st Congress" on page 324.

Byproducts of Cannery Waste Developed in Disposal Study

Byproducts of peach and pear cannery waste were developed in California this year during pilot-plant studies on disposal and utilization of fruit and vegetable cannery waste.

Studies were carried on at the experimenal waste utilization plant supported financially by the Canners League of California, which announces these end-products of the pilot-plant studies:

A dried pomace suitable for stock feeding and containing all the fibre in the waste and some of the sugar and other soluble material, and a concentrated juice or syrup fraction that can be fermented to produce industrial products or disposed of as stock feed molasses.

The studies were a joint government-industry undertaking, the pilot-

(Please turn to page 327)

Forecast of Meat Production

More meat will be produced in 1950 than in 1949, nearly all of the increase being in pork, according to *The Livestock and Meat Situation* issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA. A larger output of meat next year points to a prospect for lower average prices for meat, BAE says.

Total 1949 meat production is expected to be 22,100,000,000 pounds, exceeding 1948 by 2.5 percent. The prospect for 1950 is for close to 23,000,000,000 pounds, a 3 to 4 percent increase over this year. Pork is expected to increase about 8 percent, beef and veal are forecast in amounts equal to 1949, and lamb and mutton production is expected to decline.

Legislative Summary – First Session, 81st Congress

The first session of the 81st Congress adjourned sine die on October 19, 1949, until January 3, 1950.

All legislation before either the Senate or House will remain in its status as of adjournment and will be subject to further consideration upon the convening of the second session.

The following describes the history and current status of selected legislation of interest to the canning industry:

Alaska Salmon Traps

The Subcommittee on Alaskan Problems of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries is holding public hearings in Alaska on legislation providing for the gradual elimination of salmon traps in the waters of Alaska. The hearings are under the chairmanship of Representative Wickersham (Okla.).

Alaska and Hawaii Statehood

Bills providing for admission of Alaska and Hawaii into the Union as states were reported to the House in March by the Committee on Public Lands.

Clayton Act Amendment

The Celler bill, H. R. 2734, which would amend the Clayton Act by prohibiting the acquisition by one corporation of the assets of another where the effect of such acquisition may be substantially to lessen competition, was passed by the House on August 5 and later was the subject of hearings by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. The N.C.A. filed a statement with the subcommittee (see INFORMATION LETTER of October 1, page 307) proposing an amendment intended to make clear the Congressional intent with respect to the term "assets."

Columbia Valley Authority

Hearings were held in June by the Senate Committee on Public Works and in July by the House Committee on Public Works on the Administration's proposal, embodied in S. 1645 and H. R. 4286, to establish a Columbia Valley Authority, intended to be a unified agency with headquarters in the Pacific Northwest, to carry on an integrated program for development of the area's land and water resources.

Delivered Pricing

The Association went on record recommending enactment of legislation —either permanent or temporary—designed to clarify the legal rules controlling delivered price selling and freight absorption. The Association testified in January in support of the Johnson bill, S. 236, which was in the nature of permanent legislation, and filed a brief in support of the Myers moratorium bill, S. 1008.

The moratorium bill subsequently was reported and was debated by the Senate, which on June 1 substituted for the Myers bill a measure proposed by Senator O'Mahoney (Wyo.) as permanent legislation (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 11, page 229). Without the qualifying amendments offered by Senator Kefauver (Tenn.) and adopted by the Senate, the House Committee on the Judiciary reported the O'Mahoney bill. However, in passing the O'Mahoney bill on July 7, the House added new language where the Kefauver amendments had been stricken (see INFORMATION LETTER of July 9, page 251).

The O'Mahoney bill was sent to conference, but conferees did not reach agreement until 10 days before adjournment. The House adopted the conference report, but the Senate postponed further consideration until January 20.

European Recovery Program

P. L. 47, authorizing appropriation of $5,580,000,000 for the second year of the Marshall Plan, contains the Magnuson amendment designed to encourage greater use of fruits and fruit products in the ERP (see INFORMATION LETTER of April 9, page 160).

Export Controls

Authority for the Administration to exercise controls over exports was extended to June 30, 1951, by P. L. 11, approved February 26.

Fair Labor Standards Act

The N.C.A. testified before both House and Senate Labor Committees in opposition to Administration proposals to limit the industry's seasonal overtime exemption to one 14-week period of 10 hours a day or 50 hours a week for all canners.

The House Committee, however, reported a clean bill, H. R. 3190, proposing overtime exemption of 10 hours a day or 50 hours a week for fruit and vegetable canners and for 14 weeks for fish canners (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 12, page 135). Representative Lucas (Tex.) introduced several bills proposing to amend existing exemptions in only few respects, and one, H. R. 5856, was adopted by the House as a substitute for the Lesinski bill and passed on August 11. As passed, the Lucas bill contained the Bates amendment ambiguously curtailing exemptions for fish canners (see INFORMATION LETTER of August 13, page 273).

The Senate on August 31 passed a stripped-down wage-hour bill also raising the minimum wage to 75 cents, but leaving all canning industry exemptions unchanged.

Conferees rewrote the Bates amendment so as to provide minimum wage coverage to employees engaged in the canning of fish and shellfish. They agreed to leave the seasonal exemption provided canners of fruits and vegetables in the original wage-hour law unchanged. The conference report, raising the statutory minimum wage to 75 cents and eliminating the overtime exemption for fish canning, was adopted by both houses on October 18 and sent to the President (see INFORMATION LETTER of October 22, page 319).

Farm Labor

The House and Senate Committees on Agriculture, on a number of occasions, considered measures to implement the importation of foreign agricultural workers through the adoption of an identification card system of entry into the United States.

However, a generally satisfactory agreement with Mexico was finally negotiated, and the impetus for farm labor legislation dissolved.

Fisheries Treaties

The Senate on August 17 advised ratification of three fisheries treaties, each of which establishes a commission charged with the duty of scientific investigation of fisheries:

The Convention between the United States and Mexico for the establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, signed at Mexico City January 25;

The Convention between the United States and Costa Rica for the establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington May 31; and

The International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, signed February 8; Parties are Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom and the United States.

Food and Drug Exports

The Association testified before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and later before the corresponding Senate Committee in opposition to major provisions of the Van Zandt bill, H. R. 562, to amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act with respect to exports of canned foods (see INFORMATION LETTER of April 30, page 177; of June 18, page 233; of June 25, page 239; and of August 13, page 273).

An amendment in the nature of a substitute, which was proposed to the Senate Committee by N.C.A., was introduced by Senator O'Conor (Md.) on September 16 (see INFORMATION LETTER of September 24, page 303).

The Committee held no further hearings on the bill.

Food and Drug Imports

Congress enacted legislation (P. L. 360) to provide specific statutory authority for relabeling imported goods which do not comply with requirements of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 18, page 236).

Marketing Orders

Citrus for Canning—Senator Holland (Fla.) on March 31 introduced S. 1464, identical with the Pepper bill of the 80th Congress, to authorize the issuance of marketing orders controlling the production, sale and use of citrus for canning. The Committee reported the measure May 19 without having conducted any hearings. S. 1464 was passed over on the four occasions when it was called on the Senate calendar. It also provides for the inclusion of filberts and almonds under the marketing orders law.

Filberts and Almonds—S. 1089, originally providing only for the inclusion of filberts under marketing orders, was enacted with an amendment covering almonds (P. L. 139), thus leaving the issue on the Holland bill solely one of adding citrus for canning to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

Oriental Fruit Fly Control

In supporting industry requests for funds for research aimed at control and eradication of the Oriental fruit fly, N.C.A. Secretary Campbell testified before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee on the need for eradication of this pest before it is introduced on the mainland. The Senate Committee on Appropriations recommended that $800,000 be made available to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for such research. The House having approved only $50,000 for that purpose, conferees agreed on $450,000, and this amount was approved in the Agricultural Appropriations bill, H. R. 3997, as enacted into P. L. 146.

H. R. 4263, adding the Oriental fruit fly to the list of insects against which the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to carry out general control operations, was approved as P. L. 106.

Overtime-on-Overtime

Legislation to clarify the "overtime-on-overtime" problem—defining "regular rate of pay" and "premium pay" and outlawing claims for overtime pay computed on the basis of premium pay, except under collective bargaining agreements—was enacted as P. L. 177.

(Following the issuance of an interpretation of P. L. 177 by the Wage and Hour Administrator, Association Counsel prepared a comprehensive memorandum dealing with the problem of computing premium pay for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays and for work outside of regular hours. Copies are available on request to Association headquarters.)

Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act

On request of the Department of Agriculture, Chairman Thomas of the Senate Committee on Agriculture introduced S. 2034, and Chairman Cooley of the House Committee on Agriculture introduced H. R. 5511, to provide for an increase in annual license fees and the establishment of a separate fund for the administration of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 11, page 230). H. R. 5511 was reported to the House on August 5 and S. 2034 to the Senate on October 5. The bills are identical.

Point IV

President Truman in his inaugural address called for a "bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas." This came to be known as Point IV.

The President subsequently sent a message to Congress outlining a two-phase program: (1) direct U. S. assistance as well as U. S. participation in a United Nations program, with first-year appropriations of $45,000,000, and (2) to guarantee private investments made by U. S. nationals abroad. Under the formal, organized U. S. and UN plans, technicians would be sent abroad as instructors, advisors and consultants.

S. 2197, authorizing the Export-Import Bank to guarantee private investments abroad, was reported to the Senate in late September and H. R. 5594, a companion bill, was reported to the House October 6. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs conducted hearings in October on H. R. 5615, which would implement a program of direct U. S. technical assistance.

Price Support Program

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan on April 7 formally proposed a program of price supports which became known as the Brannan Plan: To allow all farm commodities to be marketed at a price determined by supply and demand and to have the Government make "production payments" to producers in amounts equal to the difference between actual farm cash receipts and the average level of cash receipts for the first 10 of the preceding 12 years.

The Brannan Plan was only one of several proposals to supersede the Aiken Act (P. L. 897, 80th Congress), which would have established a "sliding scale" parity formula whereby the level of price support would be increased as the supply of a given commodity decreased, within a range of 60 to 90 percent of parity, beginning January 1, 1950.

The Pace bill, H. R. 5345, providing a "trial run" for the Brannan Plan on three commodities, was reported by the House Agriculture Committee but was rejected on July 21 in favor of the Gore bill, extending present price supports for one year.

A Senate Agricultural subcommittee began hearings on the Brannan Plan but decided that action on the Brannan Plan should be deferred until next year because of the lack of time for its full consideration. A measure drafted by Senator Anderson (N. M.), adopting the flexible theory of the Aiken Act but raising its lower base from 60 to 75 percent, was reported and was approved by the Senate on October 13.

Both houses of Congress on October 19 approved a compromise farm bill to take effect January 1, 1950, continuing 90 percent supports but gradually effecting the 75 to 90 percent sliding scale formula by 1954. The compromise orders that Section 32 funds shall be devoted "principally" to the support of perishable fruits and vegetables.

Procurement

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (P. L. 152) established a basis for uniform procurement throughout all of the civilian agencies of the Government. Paralleling the Armed Services Procurement Act (P. L. 413, 80th Congress), the Act requires Federal agencies to purchase canned foods on the advertised bid basis except in the absence of responsive bids. Inasmuch as purchases by the Department of Agriculture for price support, school lunch, or foreign aid are exempted, the Act will apply in practice only to the Veterans Administration insofar as the canning industry is presently concerned.

Quantity Discounts

Independent grocers with limited operations would be authorized to negotiate jointly in the purchase of foodstuffs from producers or suppliers so as "to compete with chain retail establishments on an equal basis" with respect to discounts and other advantages gained through quantity purchases, under terms of H. J. Res. 218, introduced by Representative Patman (Tex.). No action on the bill was scheduled by the House Committee on the Judiciary (see INFORMATION LETTER of April 23, page 172).

Reciprocal Trade Agreements

H. R. 1211, re-enacting and extending the authority of the President to negotiate and enter into reciprocal trade agreements, was enacted as P. L. 307. It allows the President to reduce tariffs, without regard to "peril points," in exchange for trade concessions from other nations, through June, 1951.

Reorganization of the Government

The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (the Hoover Commission) submitted a series of reports proposing changes in the Federal structure, some of which are of concern to the canning industry. Some of these proposals are:

Transfer of the food regulation functions of the Food and Drug Administration from the Federal Security Agency to a new Bureau of Food and Drugs in the Department of Agriculture (see INFORMATION LETTER of February 26, page 123).

Amendment of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 to permit procurement of nonperishable subsistence by negotiation (see INFORMATION LETTER of February 10, page 119).

Transfer of a number of agencies to the Department of Labor (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 19, page 141).

Following the liquidation of the Hoover Commission, a set of bills prepared by the Commission to effectuate its recommendations were introduced. In the Senate, these were referred to subcommittees.

Congress enacted the Reorganization Act of 1949 (P. L. 109), authorizing the President to issue reorganization orders, any part of which would be effective after 60 days unless disapproved by a constitutional majority of either house. Reorganization Plan No. 1, creating a Department of Welfare, subsequently was disapproved, and Reorganization Plan No. 2 accepted (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 25, page 244).

Robinson-Patman Act Amendments

Yates bill—Cease and desist orders issued by the Federal Trade Commission to prohibit continued violations of the Robinson-Patman Act would become self-executing, and violations would be subject to penalties of $5,000 a day, under terms of H. R. 3402, introduced by Representative Yates (Ill.). No action on the bill was scheduled by the House Committee on the Judiciary.

McGrath bill—S. 2190, introduced by Senator McGrath (R. I.), to permit brokerage payments by the seller under some circumstances to agents or intermediaries acting on behalf of the buyer, was the subject of hearings by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary in August. Following Mr. McGrath's resignation from the Senate, no hearings on his bill were scheduled.

Social Security

The Administration's proposals to extend coverage, to increase benefits and to raise employer and employee contributions to Old-Age and Survivors Insurance were the subject of public and executive hearings by the House Committee on Ways and Means beginning March 24 and lasting through mid-August. The Committee drafted a new bill, H. R. 6000, and reported it to the House on August 22.

H. R. 6000 was passed without amendment and sent to the Senate on October 5 (see INFORMATION LETTER of October 8, page 311).

Under present law, employer and employee contributions to OASI will be increased to 1½ percent on January 1, 1950.

Tidelands

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and a House Judiciary subcommittee held hearings on legislation which would transfer title to the tidelands to the Federal government.

Tin Controls

Authority for the Administration to allocate tin and tin products was extended for one year—through June 30, 1950—by P. L. 153.

Tin Smelting

Operation of the Longhorn tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., for the Government through June 30, 1951, was authorized by P. L. 606, 80th Congress. In order to encourage the establishment of a domestic tin-smelting industry, the RFC was further authorized (P. L. 148, approved June 30) to sell low-grade tin concentrates to the highest bidder for smelting in the United States, provided that such sales result in no greater loss to the Government than it would cost the RFC to process the tin.

Transportation Controls

Executive authority for the control of transportation facilities expired June 30 (P. L. 606, 80th Congress) and was not extended. The ODT was liquidated and all ODT orders were revoked as of that date.

Water Pollution

No hearings were held on legislation to allow the cost of works of treatment of sewage or industrial waste to be amortized on a 60-month basis at the election of the taxpayer.

Partial Text of President's Statement on Wage-Hour

Following is the major portion of the statement issued by the President on October 26 on signing the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949:

Upon its effective date, 90 days after its enactment, this amendatory Act will—

(1) Require every employer to pay to each of his employees who is engaged in commerce, or in the production of goods for commerce, wages at a rate of not less than 75 cents an hour. This provision will mean direct wage increases for approximately 1,500,000 of our wage earners, amounting in most cases to from 5 to 15 cents an hour.

(2) Require every employer to refrain from employing any oppressive child labor in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce. This provision should result in the virtual elimination of the evil of child labor from our interstate and foreign trade and industry.

(3) Enable employees to recover unpaid back wages owed them under the Act in suits brought by the Administrator on their written request. This should greatly improve the effective enforcement of the law and reduce the amount of unpaid wages owing to employees.

(4) Provide a comprehensive definition of the term "regular rate" which is used in the Act as the basis for computing the overtime pay an employee must receive when he works more than 40 hours per week. This provision will enable employers and employees to calculate with greater certainty the types of payments that must, and those that need not, be taken into account in determining an employee's regular rate.

(5) Encourage the development of plans for employment on an annual basis through collective bargaining by providing greater flexibility in the overtime provisions. These plans assure stability of income for wage earners and stability of operation for employers.

(6) Bring within the coverage of the 75-cent minimum wage employees of airlines and those employed in fish and seafood canneries. This is a step in the right direction of broadening the Act to bring within its scope more groups of workers.

(7) Preserve and strengthen restrictions on industrial homework where necessary to protect the minimum wage.

PROCUREMENT

Oakland QM Purchasing Office

The Western Branch, Chicago Quartermaster Purchasing Office, located in Oakland, Calif., has been redesignated as the

Oakland Quartermaster Purchasing Office
Oakland Army Base
Oakland 14, California

The Oakland office now is independent and operates directly under The Quartermaster General, according to an announcement.

Invitations for Bids

✪ Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.; 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration Building, Washington 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is $10,000 or over.

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

BLUEBERRIES OR HUCKLEBERRIES (Standard or better)—9,118 dozen No. 2 and 5,072 dozen No. 10 cans, f.o.b. origin. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-183-50-255 by Nov. 1.

CATSUP (Fancy)—9,445 dozen No. 10 cans, f.o.b. origin. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-183-50-275 by Nov. 4.

CANNED APPLES (Standard)—77,048 dozen No. 10 cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-183-50-256 by Nov. 8.

CANNED APPLES (Standard)—50,148 dozen No. 2 and 28,166 dozen No. 10 cans, f.o.b. origin. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-183-50-259 by Nov. 8.

CANNED APPLES (Standard)—2,635 dozen No. 10 and 480 dozen No. 2 cans, f.o.b. origin. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-183-50-260 by Nov. 8.

TOMATO PUREE (Fancy)—62,740 dozen No. 10 cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-183-50-277 by Nov. 10.

APPLESAUCE (Fancy)—2,650 dozen No. 10 and 2,234 dozen No. 2 cans, f.o.b. origin. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-183-50-263 by Nov. 15.

APPLESAUCE (Fancy)—5,160 dozen No. 10 and 22,002 dozen No. 2 cans, f.o.b. origin. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-183-50-264 by Nov. 15.

CANNED SAUERKRAUT (Fancy)—23,608 dozen No. 10 and 18,962 dozen No. 2½ cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-183-50-268 by Nov. 17.

CANNED SAUERKRAUT (Fancy)—6,599 dozen No. 10 and 10,366 dozen No. 2½ cans, f.o.b. origin. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-183-50-273 by Nov. 17.

CANNED TOMATOES (Extra Standard)—26,287 dozen No. 10 and 87,516 dozen No. 2 cans, f.o.b. origin. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-183-50-278 by Nov. 18.

The Veterans Administration has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

CANNED PINEAPPLE—6,000 dozen No. 2 cans, diabetic (Fancy); 7,750 dozen No. 10 cans, slices (Fancy); and 8,600 dozen No. 10 cans, tidbits (Choice), all f.o.b. origin. Bids due under Invitation No. 104-S by Nov. 15.

DEATH

S. Charles Walls

S. Charles Walls, 58, assistant to the president and a member of the board of directors of the Phillips Packing Co., Cambridge, Md., died of a heart attack at his home in Cambridge October 26. He had been with the firm since 1934. Mr. Walls was a member of the former N.C.A. Foreign Trade Committee in 1946-47. Survivors are the widow and daughter and a son, S. Charles Walls, Jr., also with the Phillips Company.

Problems in Use of Insecticides

(Concluded from page 323)

bility of chemical contamination of either sweet corn or peas by chemicals may be rather remote, Dr. Mahoney said, fodder from these crops may have such a high residue of insecticides as to render it unsuitable for feeding, and canners therefore are desirous of using chemicals which will not leave any appreciable residue on fodder for silage.

Close contact should be maintained by canners and their field men with Experiment Station and Extension Service personnel, Dr. Mahoney stated, so that canners and farmers may produce canned foods which will meet the requirements of the regulatory officials and satisfy the most critical consumer.

Byproducts of Cannery Waste

(Concluded from page 323)

plant tests being conducted by technical personnel of the Western Regional Research Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, of Albany, Calif.

Pilot-plant studies were begun at the Canners League-supported plant at San Jose in mid-August. Studies were limited for the most part to pear and peach wastes, including culls and decayed fruits, as well as peelings, cores, and other material. Most attention was given to pear waste, the technical consensus being that pear waste poses the most difficult problem.

This, the Canners League advises, is because a successful and economical method of processing pear waste can be adapted readily to other fruit and vegetable waste.

In providing financial support for the pilot plant, the Canners League arranged for the plant space, processing equipment, plant labor, superintendent, suitable quantities of fruit and vegetable waste, and chemicals.

Personnel of the Western Regional Research Laboratory, USDA, consulted on equipment installations, conducted the tests of utilization processes, and carried on laboratory work to aid the pilot studies.

Details of the processes and equipment used and the technical results of the experiment will be published at a later date by the Western Regional Research Laboratory of the USDA after all data have been carefully evaluated.

CONVENTION

Sigmund Romberg Orchestra Scheduled for Convention

Sigmund Romberg and his orchestra will furnish the entertainment sponsored by the Canning Machinery & Supplies Association Sunday evening, January 29, during the 1950 Convention at Atlantic City, it is announced by Secretary S. G. Gorsline.

The Romberg organization, well known throughout the country for its concert and radio appearances and wide record sales, presents a musical extravaganza, with soloists, chorus and specialists. Its organizer and leader is a Hungarian-American composer who has made an outstanding success of adopting the Viennese style of music to American tastes.

Romberg is the composer of more than 70 operettas, prominent among them being "The Student Prince," "Blossom Time," "The Desert Song," and "The New Moon." The hit songs from these works and other Romberg compositions are considered to have a permanent place in the musical literature of the country.

PERSONNEL

Castle Joins Texas Law Firm

Howard P. Castle, who has been associated with N.C.A. Counsel since 1942, left Washington last week for Beaumont, Tex., where he will be associated with George W. Brown, Jr., with offices in the Bowie Building, in the general practice of law.

Broadcasts by C. C. Conway

Carle C. Conway, chairman of the board of the Continental Can Company, is being heard on radio broadcasts in a number of areas in explanations of why he believes that the America of competition and free enterprise is a land of opportunity. Of the 40 broadcasts scheduled, the following remain to be given:

Station	City	Time and Date
WFAA	Dallas	5:30 p. m. Nov. 6
WIOD	Miami	6:45 p. m. Nov. 12
WDSU	New Orleans	7:30 p. m. Nov. 14
WCOP	Boston	10:30 p. m. Nov. 20
KAUS	Austin, Minn.	11:45 a. m. Nov. 21
KATE	Austin, Minn.	7:15 p. m. Nov. 22
KPRC	Houston	10:15 p. m. Dec. 10
WHUM	Reading, Pa.	7:00 p. m. Dec. 20

STATISTICS

Canned Baby Food Statistics

Details of the canned baby food supply, stock and shipment situation, as reported by the Association's Division of Statistics, are presented below:

Baby Food Supply, Stocks and Shipments

	1948	1949
	(thousands of dozens)	
Canner stocks, Jan. 1	49,687	53,782
Pack, Jan. through Sept.	85,214	87,932
Supply	134,901	141,734
Canner stocks, Oct. 1	39,796	47,815
Canner shipments, Sept.	11,522	11,192
Canner shipments, Jan. through Sept.	95,105	93,919

Canners' Fruit and Vegetable Stocks and Shipments

Reports on canners' stocks and shipments of canned peas, asparagus, apricots, sweet cherries, and red pitted cherries have been compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, and complete reports on these canned foods have been mailed to all canners packing these items.

The following tables summarize canners' stocks and shipments for October 1 of this year with comparisons with the same period a year ago:

Canned Asparagus Stocks and Shipments

	1948–49	1949–50
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, March 1	308,109	157,403
Pack	3,698,035	4,489,890
Total supply	4,006,144	4,647,293
Stocks, Oct. 1	990,271	1,338,641
Shipments, March 1 to Oct. 1	3,015,873	3,308,652

Canned Pea Supply, Stocks and Shipments

	1948–49	1949–50
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, June 1	7,809,928	4,985,141
Pack	24,446,054	24,944,874
Total supply	32,255,982	29,930,015
Stocks, Oct. 1	21,008,277	18,378,266
Shipments, June 1 to Oct. 1	11,247,705	11,551,749

Canned Apricot Stocks and Shipments

	1948–49	1949–50
	(cases—basis 24/2½'s)	
Carryover, June 1	706,000	1,522,000
Pack	4,767,000	2,375,000
Total supply	5,473,000	3,897,000
Stocks, Oct. 1	3,760,000	2,256,000
Shipments during Sept.	654,000	382,000
Shipments, June 1 to Oct. 1	1,713,000	1,641,000

Sweet Cherry Supply, Stocks and Shipments

	1948–49	1949–50
	(cases—basis 24/2½'s)	
Carryover, June 1	23,000	65,000
Pack	839,000	1,678,000
Total supply	862,000	1,743,000
Stocks, Oct. 1	366,000	1,052,000
Shipments during Sept.	117,000	126,000
Shipments, June 1 to Oct. 1	496,000	691,000

Special Dietetic Foods

Because requests for the names of canners who pack foods for special dietetic use are received occasionally, the Association seeks to revise and bring up-to-date its list of canners who pack such products.

Canners who pack products without sugar or salt are requested to list their products with the N.C.A. Washington Research Laboratory, 1739 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Red Pitted Cherry Stocks and Shipments

	1948–49	1949–50
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1	(a)	(a)
Pack	3,552,210	3,445,323
Total supply	3,552,210	3,445,323
Stocks, Oct. 1	1,428,269	1,556,160
Shipments, July 1 to Oct. 1	2,123,941	1,889,163

(a) Due to depletion of stocks in May there was no carryover.

1949 Alaska Salmon Pack

The 1949 season pack of Alaskan canned salmon was 4,375,147 standard cases, according to preliminary statistics issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The report is based on reports from canners as of October 15.

The 1949 pack, as reported, is considerably larger than the 1948 pack of 3,974,540 cases and compares with the 1947 pack of 4,330,423 cases.

District	Final 1948	Final 1949
	(cases—basis 48/No. 1's)	
Western Alaska	1,374,254	588,550
Central Alaska	1,316,495	1,275,323
Southeastern Alaska	1,283,791	2,511,274
Total	3,974,540	4,375,147
Species		
King	53,767	49,076
Red	1,634,466	963,656
Pink	1,307,256	2,673,601
Chum	758,457	499,866
Coho	220,594	188,948
Total	3,974,540	4,375,147

September Canned Meat Pack

The pack of canned meat processed in "official establishments" during September, 1949, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is shown below:

Canned Meat and Meat Products Packed by Official Establishments, September 1949 *

	3 lbs. & over	Under 3 lbs.	Total
	(in thousand pounds)		
Luncheon meat	12,775	7,196	19,971
Canned hams	7,595	127	7,722
Corned beef	276	5,011	5,287
Chili con carne	694	9,572	10,266
Vienna sausage	344	5,673	6,017
Tamales	100	2,378	2,478
Meat stew	39	3,806	3,845
Others	2,356	25,246	27,602
Total all products	24,179	59,009	83,188

* Columns do not add to totals shown in all cases since rounded figures are used.

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